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African cocks lay eggs characteristic of their own species with no sign of the male influence (*Xenia*) in the eggshells.

Mottram, J. C., and Green, F. W. E. Some Aspects of Animal Coloration from the Point of View of Color Vision. Pt. II. (Science Progress, XIII, No. 5.) — Worthy of careful study by students of protective coloration.

Collinge, W. E. The Preservation of Game Birds and its Relation to Agriculture. (*Ibid.*)

Kuroda, Nagamishi. Notes on Corean and Manchurian Birds. (Annot. Zool. Japonensis, IX, pt. IV.) [In English.] Annotated list of 204 specimens with a distributional table of all species known from these countries.

Wilson, F. Erasmus. An Ornithological Trip to the Nhill District. (Victorian Naturalist, XXXV, pp. 93–100.)

Quijada, Bernardino. Birds of Chile and a Discussion of their Spanish Names. (Bol. del. Mus. Nac.—Santiago. X, pp. 5–27.) — Twenty-eight species.

Oberholser, H. C. Mutanda Ornithologica, IV. (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. XXXI, pp. 125–126.)

Owing to shifting the generic name *Tanagra* to the Euphonias, the following names become preoccupied and substitutes are here proposed.

Euphonia vittata ScI. becomes *Tanagra catasticta* nom. nov. (p. 125); *E. aurea pileata* becomes *T. a. cynophora* n. n. (p. 126); *E. violacea magna* becomes *T. v. pampolla* n. n. (p. 126); *E. lanirostris peruviana* becomes *T. l. zopholega*, n. n. (p. 126) and *E. olivacea* becomes *T. minuta* Cab.

Baker, E. C. Stuart. The Game Birds of India, Burma and Ceylon. (Jour. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., XXV, No. 4.) — Genera *Pucrasia* and *Chrysolophus*.

Whistler, H. Notes on the Birds of Ambala District, Punjab. (*Ibid.*) — Annotated list, to be continued.

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Chapman, Frank M. Our Winter Birds. New York, D. Appleton & Company. 12 mo. pp. 1–180, 1918. Price, \$1.25 net. By mail, \$1.35.

Lawler, George A., and Earnshaw, Frank L. Game Laws for 1918. Farmers' Bulletin 1010 United States Department of Agriculture. October, 1918.

Miller, Leo E. In the Wilds of South America. New York. Charles Scribners' Sons, 8vo, pp. 1–424 1918. Price, \$4.50.

National Association of Audubon Societies. Fourteenth Annual Report (Bird-Lore XX, No. 6.)

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Mr. Copley Amory, Jr., in Northeastern Siberia. (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 54, pp. 607-626.)

Sclater, William L. Aves. (Zoölogical Record, Vol. LIII, 1916.) Price six shillings. Zoöl. Soc. of London, Regent's Park, London, N. W., August, 1918.

Shufeldt, R. W. (1) The Skeleton of the "Kea Parrot" of New Zealand (*Nestor notabilis*) (The Emu, XVIII, Part I, July, 1918.) (2) On the Study of Sex (Alienist and Neurologist, Vol. XXXIX, No. 2.) (3) Our Big Colonial Eagle (American Forestry, Vol. 24, No. 297, September, 1918.)

Taverner, P. A. (1) Addenda to the Birds of Jasper Park, Alberta. (Canadian Alpine Journal, Vol. IX, 1918.) (2) The Hawks of the Canadian Prairie Provinces in their Relation to Agriculture. (Canada Geological Survey, Museum Bulletin No. 28.) Biological Series, No. 7, August, 1918,

Van Oort, E. D. Ornithologia Neerlandica. De Vogels van Nederland. Parts 1 and 2. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, Lange Voorhout 9. Price, 12.50 Gld. per part.

Wetmore, Alexander. (1) On the Anatomy of *Nyctibius* with Notes on Allied Birds. (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., Vol. 54, pp. 577-586, 1918.) (2) Bones of Birds Collected by Theodor de Booy from Kitchen Midden Deposits in the Islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix (ibid., pp. 513-522, 1918.)

Abstract Proceedings Linnaean Society of New York, No. 30, 1917-1918.

American Museum Journal, XVIII, No. 6, October, 1918.

Ardea, VII, part 3, August, 1918.

Avicultural Magazine, (3), IX, Nos. 10, 11, and 12, August, September and October, 1918, and X, No. 1, November, 1918.

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Bird Notes and News, VIII, No. 3, Autumn, 1918.

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Condor, The, XX, No. 5, September-October, 1918.

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CORRESPONDENCE

Maggot Infested Birds.

EDITOR OF 'THE AUK':

Since beginning the operating of my hospital for the care and treatment of injured wild birds, some three or four years ago, my attention has frequently been called to the number of birds suffering from the presence of maggots in some of the external parts of the body. The number of avian sufferers has increased so greatly this season over previous years, and there seems to be so little known about the fly producing these worms, that I feel impelled to present my observations to the readers of 'The Auk' in the hopes that a complete history of the fly may be furnished by some one.

The victims seem to be confined almost exclusively to the smaller birds, Yellow Warblers, Goldfinches, House Finches, Horned Larks, Vireos, and the House Sparrows in particular, and are fledglings, scarcely an adult coming to the hospital. A few Western Meadowlarks have been brought to me, two specimens — fledglings — yielding one hundred worms, their bodies presenting the appearance of having been struck by a load of shot. The largest number of these worm-infested creatures come from the homes of the House Sparrow. A friend reported that a litter of infant pigs were invaded by the fly and three of them died from the presence of the maggots burrowing into the brain through the eyes. It is reported also that a bird-devouring cat fell victim to the worms.

The favorite location selected by the fly to deposit its eggs and young, — for the young evidently hatches in the act of deposit in the soft tissues of the bird and immediately burrows beneath the surface, — is on the head, near or in the corner of the eyes, about the neck and upper part of the wings,